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Tribune from a newsicale:

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New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Home Rule bill was read for the first time in the House of Commons; speeches adverse to it were made by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Morley replied to them. - All is quiet in the Hawaiian Islands; martial law was declared off by the Provisional Government on February 5; the sentiment in favor of annexation is growing. Chancellor von Caprivi, in the Reichstag, denounced the Agrarian and Anti-Semitic parties, and declared he would not resign his office.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: Senator Sherman's amendment to the Sundry Civil bill authorizing the issue of 3 per cent bonds was discussed, but no action was taken. = House: The Pension Appropriation bill was passed; the Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up. Consideration on the Railrona Coupler bill was postponed till Tuesday.

Domestic .- J. Sterling Morton visited Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood and accepted the Secretaryship of Agriculture. ____ A peace agreement was signed by representatives of the warring forces Ostensibly to this end it has proclaimed various the Republicans all they have demanded. ___ Governor McKinley's name is on \$70,000 of the paper of the bankrupt Youngstown Stamping Company of Youngstown, Ohio. Reports damaging to Reading caused heavy sales of the stock of the road on the Philadelphia Exchange. === Mayor Gilroy's Speedway bill was passed by the Assembly at Albany.

City and Suburban.-The City Club passed resolutions denouncing the appointments of John Scannell and Joseph Koch. - Presbyterians issued a letter urging a cessation in their Church of dogmatic warfare. - The athletic games o Troop "A" took place. ___ Major George W McLean was buried. === A reception was given to Captain A. G. Weissert, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. . The Arion ball took place. == Stocks excited and lower under further Liquidating sales. Reading stock and bonds were the conspicuous feature, and New-England fell in sympathy. The closing was at a smart rally. Money on call ruled at 4a4 1-2

per cent. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with a little snow, followed by clearing; growing warmer. Temperature yesterday: flighest, 33 degrees; lowest, 20; average, 22 1-8.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made a favorable report yesterday on the Hawaiian Treaty, and the report may be taken up at any time by a majority vote: but a twothirds vote will, of course, be required to ratify the treaty. The prospects of ratification seem to be excellent. Thus far only twelve Senators have openly declared themselves in opposition to it. The latest news from the islands is of the date February 10. At that time quiet prevailed, and the sentiment in favor of annexation was steadily on the increase.

A scathing report anent those two precious Democratic worthies, Kech and Scannell, was presented to the City Club last evening and heartily indorsed. The careers of these men were reviewed, and their unfitness for important offices set forth in plain and unmistakable language. The conclusion of the committee is that it is the duty of all good citizens to rebuke at the polls such appointments as Mayor Gilroy inflicted upon the city last month. It is a misfortune that there is no direct and immediate method of undoing such abuses of a public trust as the Mayor has been guilty of. But a day of reckoning is sure to come.

Some 200 Presbyterian ministers have attached their signatures to a paper the purport of which is that no further proceedings should be taken in the Briggs case. They express the opinion that the great body of Presbyterians "weary of the strife of tongues, and are longing for peace and united work." There is no doubt that they voice the feeling of the public at large, who are convinced that enough time has already been spent-some would say wasted-upon this controversy. Will it not be the wisest possible plan to drop it altogether and let the ministers and the churches devote thomiselves to their proper work? It is to be hoped that this protest, which is printed in another column, will have the desired effect upon those whom it is intended to influence.

The two Brooklyn Democratic Senators have set their faces against the confirmation of Goodwin Brown and Henry A. Reeves, members of the break, and, of course, on a "moral issue," the State Commission in Lanacy, who have been It is in wrestling with a "moral issue" that renominated by Governor Flower, and have Mr. McClelland shines. The Collectorship of when they reflect upon the sort of material inflation. It is a question whether any real

interfered with the management of the Kings honorable interest. County Insane Asylum by the local Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and through the courts have brought about important and much-needed reforms. Governor Flower can CHICKERING HALL-2 30-Lieutenant Peary, U. S. N. afford to antagonize the Brooklyn political ring on such a matter, and to adhere firmly to the position he has taken.

thing on the stocks which they propose to reads begin to mature in 1896. They are launch as soon as Mr. Steinway is sufficiently secured by a second mortgage upon the propimproved to act with his associates. It is critics; that is, upon the portions of the present Bushe, Stavin, Inman and Spencer have "ar- Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railread rived at a definite conclusion." This sug- companies-now consolidated in the Union Parapid transit, and if the Commission has evolved These debts will not be paid according to the able time, everybody would like to know what refunding, the details of which will depend it is as soon as may be.

A DEMONSTRATION OF HYPOCRISY.

The attempt to everthrow popular government in Kansas may be so instructive as hereafter to be set down among the blessings of this passing year. The persons who are actively engaged in it are the Governor, the representatives of the People's party in the lower house of the Legislature, some subordinate State officials who may consider themselves bound by the orders of their superiors, and an uncertain number of citizens. It is further supported by a part of the people of the State -how large a part it is impossible to say, but, as all available evidence indicates, a small minority. Against it are arrayed the lawful majority of the House of Representatives, the officers of police and militia in the capital, and a popular sentiment which is unquestionably predominant in Kansas, and in the country at large overwhelming.

If all these superior forces arrayed against the Populist revolution were united in an attempt to maintain an unlawful supremacy they might succeed, though they would not deserve to. But in reality the advantage of numerical strength is increased many feld by the righteousness of their cause, and therefore their confident expectation of victory is amply justified. Their physical superiority, indeed, is a convincing proof that they are in the right. for the forces on their side include elements which otherwise would not be found in combination. If the Governor of the State were upholding constitutional government in Kansas Colonel Hughes and his militia regiment would not have refused to obey their commander-inchief. His attitude and orders have not obscured the fact that a clear and undisputed majority of Representatives holding official certificates of election organized the lower house of the Legislature in opposition to the Populist minority, and that everything since done or attempted by that minority has been done or attempted in defiance of law. This experience, as we have said, may prove

exceedingly valuable. The party in whose name and behalf these acts of revolution have been perpetrated is the so-called People's party. Its name is a falsehood. It claims to be the only existing agency by which liberty and justice in the United States can be saved from destruction. Its avowed mission is to extirpate abuses of power, to take the Federal and State governments and all our civil institutions out of unclean hands, and to put purity and honesty everywhere in control. Through its platforms and orators it has had an infinite deal to say about robbery and oppression of the masses, about all-pervading corruption, about bribery and intimidation of voters, about a vast conspiracy against mankind, and about the tottering fabric of freedom. And it has pledged itself to establish the reverse of all these alleged conditions. fantastic schemes, and every policy stration which is not in harmony therewith it has denounced as an instrument of torture, devised by thieves and tyrants to crush the toiling millions. It has given to those who exposed and resisted it no credit for patrictism or public morality of any sort, and with special zest and satisfaction has described their be liefs and actions as essentially treason to pop-

ular rights. It is, therefore, peculiarly instructive to find the representatives of this party in a great State, where it had an invaluable opportunity to vindicate its sincerity, giving the lie to all its professions and endeavoring, first by fraud and then by violence, to overrule the will of the people and supersede the fundamental law. Such a demonstration of hypocrisy is not likely to be overlooked or forgotten by the people of the United States.

"REBELS" AT ALBANY.

The news from Albany that the machine phalanx there is broken, and that seven Democratic Senators, led by Colonei Brown, Colone Walker and Mr. McClelland, and twenty-five Assemblymen are arrayed against the bosses is interesting but not entirely impressive. We have seen these rebellions before. There were several of them last year. One occurred on the "Huckleberry" bill; another on the Congressional and still another on the Legislative Reapportionment. For a time they were marvellously noisy, and the same three Senators who are rebelling now were the rebels then But they gave out before they got far, or, rather, they gave in. Mr. Hill would come on from Washington, Mr. Croker up from New-York, Mr. Murphy down from Troy, and the crack of the party whip plied by these experts soon brought about order and submission. The independent Colonel Brown would muster in his seat, but he spoke out clearly enough at roll-call, and he spoke as the bosses bade The independent Colonel Walker would parade around the Senate Chamber in flowers and feathers looking vastly determined, but his vote could always be relied on when the seventeenth vote was needed. As for the independent Mr. McClelland, he would actually get up and claim that his very acts of humble prostration were signal exhibitions of a heroic and boss-defying nature. He would eat crow and call it Philadelphia poultry. He would repudiate himself with all the dexterity of a harlequin, and boast of it as something fine.

It is true, of course, that these Senators are not at heart machine men; chiefly, however, because the machine will not trust or reward them. They are disliked cordially by the Croker-Murphy faction, and are beaten much and bribed little. Making an exception of Senator Brown, who is unique, this little Democratic clique of so-called anti-machine men at Albany is just a triffe more unscrupulous than the machine crowd and vastly more objectionable as hypocrites and pretenders. If they revolt, it will be for no honest reason and only to such ends as will serve their purposes else where. In a word, if they think they can get anything from Mr. Cleveland that will pay for an open break with Hill they will make

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEEL.

Perhaps the most important question that will present itself for settlement during the next Administration is that of the debt of the Pacific railroads to the Government. The bends issued by the Government in aid of the The Rapid Transit Commissioners have some- construction of the Union and Central Pacific spoken of as a "plan," as to which Messrs. lines built under the original charters of the gestive statement is calculated to whet public cific Railway Company-and the Central, now curiosity. New-York is extremely anxious for under lease to the Southern Pacific Company. a practical method of supplying it in a reason- letter of the bonds, except by some process of upon legislation by Congress. The alternative for refunding is forecl sure of the second mortgage. This involves payment of the first mortgage bonds, equal in amount to the original issue of Government bonds, and consequent upon that action the control and management of the roads by the Government. Control of railroads and telegraph lines by the Government is one of the aims of the new party which, under various names, has risen into prominence in the West and Southwest, and will, under the next Administration, claim consideration as a powerful ally of the Democratic party and one of the most potential factors in the election of Mr. Cleveland. It is quite likely that the representatives of this party-Populists, as they now call themselves-will oppose to the last extreme of parliamentary tacties any legislation looking to refunding. extension or any other disposition of the question except upon fore losure proceedings, which will put the Government in control of the roads. This, notwithstanding the fact that redemp-

tion of the first mortgage bonds would cost nearly, if not quite, as much as the forcelosed lines could be built for to-day, and the still more important fact that should the Government get possession under forcelosure of the mortgaged portions of the several roads, it would find itself the owner of railroad lines without terminals and without supporting branches; beginning and ending nowhere in particular, without conections at either end or any auxiliary system to contribute the traffic necessary to make the trunk line self-support-Its competitors would be wealthy and prosperous companies, managed by business men of large experience and unquestioned ability, who would like no better fun than to meet in the field of competition such railroad managers as would naturally turn up in the Government service. Among these competitors would be the existing Pacific railroad companies, which, retaining possession of their branch systems, could, at comparatively small outlay, parallel the forcelosed portions of their original lines and continue business with the old organization or some other, unhampered by a large Government debt and constant Federal interference. This would be their natural, almost inevitable, course of precedure. All this, of course, makes no difference with the advocates of Government control, who do not consider cost or consequences so long as a paternal Government provides the one and suffers the other. What they want is a trial of the experiment of paternalism at any cost. Even if it were desirable to try it, an examination of the patent facts would show that it would be much cheaper for the Government to start fresh and build a road than to Toreclose the

Pacific second mortgages. It is the settlement of this question, as we have said, that will give Mr. Cleveland's Adadditional elements of chance in dealing in the stocks of the companies concerned. The approaching maturity of the loans must make an end of this by closing up the transaction. The supervision of the Pacific roads under existing laws is a part of the duties of the Interior Department, to which belongs the office of Commissioner of Rathroads. Within the provnce of that Department will naturally lie the adjustment of details of any final settlement with the railroads that Congress may determine upon. Mr. Cleveland is not unacquainted with the situation. In two of his messages he made specific reference to the subject, and each time recommended that Congress should take action in the matter. There is every reason to believe that he is hostile to any policy look ing to foreclosure and Government control and that he favors legislation looking to an extension of the debt on reasonable terms. But it is by no means certain that the gentle man whom he proposes to appoint Secretary of the Interior is of the same mird. He seems, from the published rep rts concerning his auteedents, to have made a record in his own State as an opponent of railroads, and it may reasonably be suspected that on that question his sympathics, like those of most of the antiailroad men in the South and Southwest, lie in the direction of the Populist movement and in favor of Government control of railroads, If that suspicion is well founded, Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Interior may find themselves at odds at an early day. Doubtless the President-elect has forgetten his experience in 1885, when some of Secretary Lamar's appointees in the office of the Commissioner of Railroads came so near involving the Administration in a scandal that only the interference of the President himself prevented it. Unless Mr. Hoke Smith is warned he may repeat Lamar's mistakes.

TAKING THE LEGISLATURE TO TASK.

The present Democratic Legislature at Albany is a trial even to those who are responsible for it. It was not long ago that "The World" of this city protested against its course toward home rule for cities. It asserted that bany "not only make themselves more sub-The leading Democratic lating for cities." newspaper at the capital, "The Albany Argus," it a lesson on the sin of "haste in legislation." finally passed.

for Democrats. For it forces upon their at-

gone so far as to request the Governor to with- the Port of New-York is the moral issue he of which they and their followers make legis- good could be done by measures looking to draw the nominations, but he has sturdily re- is working on at present, and we make no lators. Of course there are netable exceptions. larger supplies of money or further inflation. fused. The reason of this opposition from doubt of his willingness to be just as moral but as a rule the Senators and Assemblymen Brooklyn is that the State Commissioners have at Albany as seems likely to conserve that who are chosen from the Democratic districts of New-York and Kings are grossly unfit for their places. They are equipped neither by No one of them has suggested a reason for his character, education nor experience to legislate wisely. They are simply equal to doing as and that we should not change our foreign policy they are told, and are little better than the without prolonged consideration. Isn't fifty years slaves of bases who see in a Legislature opportunities for plunder. Under the recent reapportionments New-York and Brooklyn have greater numerical strength in the Legislature than ever before. If the welfare of these two great cities is to be promoted it is vitally necessary that they should be represented in our Senate and Assembly by men of intelligence and standing, who enjoy the confidence of their fellows independent of party lines. One would say that a legislator certainly ought to be as good a man, as reputable and levelheaded, as a bank director. But whoever empares a list of the bank directors of New-York and Brooklyn with a list of the Senators and Assemblymen from the two cities will discover a distinction with a difference.

We congratulate "The World" and "The Argus" upon the effort they are making to reform the Democratic Legislature of 1893. The sad thing about it is that they carnestly supported last fall the men whom they are now chastising. Did they labor to elect them under a misapprehension?

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY.

It has already been shown that the returns of foreign commerce for the month of January disprove the idea that there was large selling of American securities during that month. The business world must face the fact that purchases of foreign goods are at present greatly in excess of sales of American products to foreigners. It is of the greatest importance to have this fact fairly understood, because it points the way to the only substantial and satisfactory remedy for the existing condition of things, as respects the outgo of gold and the probable embarrassments of the Treasury. In the light of this fact it may be seen that the only lasting and effective remedy is such a decline in the prices of some exportable products as will facilitate a large increase of ex-

Before considering the only remedy which can be effective, it is well to take notice that any sale of bonds by the Government, whether under existing laws or after the possible passage of the new bill proposed by Senator Sherman, would only be a temporary relief, if it be true that the merchandise balances are the cause of a heavy outgo of gold. The Government might sell \$59,000,000 bonds, and obtain the g ld for them, either from this or from other countries, and yet after a few weeks of such for eign trade as was seen in the month of Janpary this additional supply of gold would be exhausted, and the Treasury would be worse off than it is now because it would have permanently a larger interest to pay.

Nor is it at all clear that the mere repeal of the Silver Purchase act would set things right at once, as many suppose. There has been no mistake made by the business community in urging the repeal of the act, for that would undoubtedly give some relief, and be of permanent benefit. But the most important result anticipated has been that foreign holders of American securities would not be disposed to sell them, as it was generally believed they had been doing for some weeks past, and foreign capitalists having loans or investments in this country would not be in haste to withdraw their capital. It may be granted that a most important cause of distrust on the part of sound investors or financiers abroad has been the danger that the United States currency might be degraded to a silver basis. But this danger would not be wholly removed, even ministration more trouble than any other of a lif the silver Purchase act should be passed at ministration more trouble than any other of a domestic nature that now seems likely to predomestic nature that now seems likely to present session of Congress. There would sent itself. Congress has been fumbling with the present session of Congress. There would the present it does not seem the Entitle Massam, latterly being in charge of the Entit may become so great that its gold reserve will prove inadequate, and it will be compelled to Beld Republican" that he has received no tender of fall back upon its stock of silver for the redemption of outstanding notes. This danger also is made imperiant and brought nearer by the excess of imports over exports.

When a nation is buying more than it sells it is in effect buying more than it can pay for. In the long run no country can afford to be ending out each year a part of its monetary apply to pay for an excess of imports over exports. If a country is creditor of all the world, so that many millions each year are payable to its citizens from other countries as interest on loans or investments, then indeed a condition of trade may result such as has for years been seen in Great Britain. But just he opposite is the case with the United States. for this country owes a large amount to the people of other countries, and large investments by foreigners in this country are constantly drawing interest and dividends. Under these circumstances experts of products must steadily exceed imports of products, in order to prevent a depletion of the monetary supply.

When foreign trade gets into an unwholesome state there is only one natural remedy. A readjustment of prices must take place, so that the markets in this country shall be less attractive to the products of other countries. and so that the products of this country may be more largely sold abroad. It has been the fashion to regard the prices prevailing at this time, especially for agricultural products, as exceptionally low. But when contrasted with prices in other countries it is seen that these are not by any means such as to encourage the largest and most ready disposition of the surplus products of the United States. Cotton may be taken as an example, for something over 9 cents per pound is still demanded by holders, although the quantity of cotton actually in sight, here and abroad, is about large enough to meet all the requirements of the world until the beginning of the next crop year if not another bale should come into sight from the plantations. It is true that the crop of last year was remarkably short, so that speculators and holders in the small towns and on the representatives of the Democracy at Al- plantations have more reason than usual to look for comparatively high prices. But the servient to four bosses than ever Republicans course of foreign trade proves that the price were to one, but they consent to trample upon | demanded for cotton in the last few months Democratic principles and precedents in legis- has been such as to cut down greatly the exports of that product.

The same is true of all pork products, for which a little while ago took the Legislature the price is except nally high, and high enough to task for its carelessness in making card to prevent any considerable purchases on forappropriations, now feels called upon to read eign account. It is easy to say that the scarcity of hogs, on account of the extraordi-It takes as a text the measure providing for a nary sales made early last year, affords a convention to revise the Constitution, which justification for the prices now demanded; but was badly bungled several times before it was this does not after the fact that exports to foreign countries are necessarily cartailed. Per-This sort of criticism must be-at all events hans it may be said that the country has not a at ought to be-decidedly unpleasant reading sufficient supply of corn to invite large purchases from abroad, but the price of this prodtention the fact that the majority at the cap- uct also is such as to prevent considerable exital, which is playing its part so unworthily, is ports. For this state of things there is only composed of men whom they nominated and one remedy-a r adjustment of prices. Natural elected. Richard Croker and Hugh McLaugh- laws tend to bring that remedy when prices lin ought to be filled with poignant shame have been held too high because of currency

Twelve Senators-not a dangerous minorityare quoted as opposed to the Hawaiian treaty position, except that we have territory enough of consideration enough? The absorption of Hawati has been time and again declared by American Secretaries of State to be inevitable. How could it ever come to us more easily, with less risk and expense than now?

At the elections last Tuesday in the towns of Madison, Madison County, and De Witt, Onondaga County, the Myers voting machine was used. The machine would appear to have given entire satisfaction.

"The London Daily Nows" offers this disinterested counsel in connection with the Hawaiian

If the Senate reject Mr. Harrison's treaty, the wel-withers of the Republic abroad will regard it as hav-ing escaped a serious danger. Americans have no advantages to gain which would counterbalance the perils of complications involved in the spread of the Republic beyond the seas.

Are we to include "The News" among the "wellwishes of the Republic"? Is it its desire to see is "escape a serious danger" which prompts it to advise the rejection of the treaty? We ought to be much impressed with this kind and unselfish interest. It is really touching.

Lord Randolph Churchill has made the common mistake of substituting denunciation for argument. His phrasing is excellent, but his speech is intemperate in thought and utterly lacking in sweetness and light.

A dispatch from Peckskill in regard to the result of the election in Putnam County on Tuesday spoke of Putnam Valley-which went Demoas "a stronghold of Assemblyman Hamilton Fish." Well, all the towns of Putnam would be strongholds of the gentleman named if they consulted their best interests, for then they would be solidly Republican. But Putnam Valley happens to be a Democratic stronghold; for years it has returned a Democratic Supervisor.

"The Syracuse Journal" calls upon the Repub. licans of that city to see to it that they elect as many Supervisors as possible next Tuesday. tainly they have every encouragement to do their handsomest, seeing that the towns of Onondaga County outside of Syracuse on Tuesday last elected fourteen out of nineteen Supervisors.

Ex-Senator Fassett hit the nail on the head when he said that "the Tammany idea reigns supreme at Albany"-the idea "that offices are not public trusts, but perquisites. This is certainly true in the Assembly, but, fortunately for the people of the State, there are a few Democratic Senators who have to an extent declared their independence of Tammany Hall. Much power to

Boston is showing the appreciation of its greatest preacher by the liberal response which its citizens are making to the request for subscriptions for a Phillips Brooks memorial. Already the fund amounts to over \$70,000. One can scarcely refrain from contrasting the disposition manifested in Boston with that displayed in Prooklyn after Mr. Beecher's death, when half of the sum named was with difficulty secured for the erection of a statue of the paster of Plymouth Church.

PERSONAL.

Professor E. E. Barmard, of the Lie's Observatory, ten devotes twenty hours out of the twenty-four to work at the telescope and in the computing room during clear weather. When it is rainy as cleady, of course, he is not subject to the same temptation.

It is thought probable that Mr. Gladstone will give a fereign appointment to Lord Elem, grandson of the man who so used for England the Greek marbles which have since berne his name. The present Earl's auther and granulather were employed in dip! mark service for many years.

Congressman Sherman Hoar, of Messachusetts, was not renominated fast fell, and hence not re-elected.

Zesiah Quincy, of Boston, willes "The Sprint-

Mrs. Cleveland, according to "The Cincinnati Enquirer's" Washington dispatches, will have a private tecretary when she goes to the White House. This esistant, who was recommended by Mrs. Whitney, Is n Mrs. Tuomey, of Washington, a widow, who has travelled a great deal, and who is the mi-tress of sevtravelled a great deal, and who is the interess of several languages besides English. It is said that she has arranged with Mr. Chevenand to attend to the voluntimous correspondence of the social side of the White House for the sum of #2,000 per year. She is to be engaged between the hours of 9 and 2 each

Commissioner T. J. Morgan, of the Indian Bureau, far well hat Wednesday in a speech paying a tribute hade the clerks of his branch of the service a formal

HOW CANADA WILL BE ANNEXED.

From the Boston Advertiser.

As for Canada, the United Stat's will never lift a finzer or spelled a dollar or fine a shot to compet positivel union. In the peaceful course of events the two Euglishs-speaking commerces of North America will doubtless become one; but not until the Doubtloon is ripe and ready. Then occar fraitive will are pleased, possibly with no very good grace, but certainly without locable opposition.

THE EXPORTATION OF GOLD EXPLAINED.

From The Denver Republican.

The usual outflow of gold from this country, when has been going on slace the middle of November, is largely due to the chimilty of Mr. Cleveland's election to the Presidency.

THE HAWAHAN TREATY WISE.

From The New-York Times (Dem.).

It may be that annexation is the best way out of a doubtful and perpiexing situation. It will make the control of the United States absolute and complete, may beave no way usen for father complete, may beave no way usen for father complete, it will make our interests seeme a definition of an averse control. According to Minister Stevens, the sentiment in tayor of anaexation is very general on the Islands and Increasing. It is a fortunate circumstance that no European Power seems to be disposed to object. Those which have interests in risawal doubtless feel that they will be safer with the United States in control than under the uncertainties of a native Government. If the treaty is rathed, there will be time chough to consider the best method of administering the affairs of the new acquisition, as there will usen be no difficulty in maintaining the Previsional Government so long as may be necessary.

LET THE TERRITORIES MATURE FIRST. From The Springfield Union.

It seems reastnably plain that the business of State making has been overdone, and it is high time

THE ACQUITTAL OF DUGGAN. From The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

That fraud was attempted (by Duggah) nobody doubts. That it failed of its object was due to a union of honest men in both political parties. That it alleged perpetrators has escaped punishment will be attributed by the prosecution to the ment will be attributed by the prosecution to the difficulty, growing daily, of securing the conviction of so-called political offerders.

Lieutenant-Governor sheshin aught to be happy. He left his sent as presiding officer of the senate to net as counsel for Durgan. He has again "downed the reformers" at Euffalo. Evidently Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan knows the value of a "pull." Chapked with that knowledge is the nerve to use it "where it will do the most good."

DEMOCRATS NOW PILOT THE SHIP OF STATE

From The Ulica Herald.

Governor McKinley (in his address at the Lincoln dinner in Columbus) stated well the wisdom of insisting that the party now coming into power shall do all the thinking as well as the work devolving upon it by the responsibility it has assumed.

MR. CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. From The Springfield Union. cland complains that the Demogratic NOTES FROM LONDON.

M. ZOLA AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY-Y PAUL EOURGET-MR. LUCY-THE MAILS

M. Zola is, in spite of his moral aberrations, so much of a personage in the French world of letters that his struggle with the Academy is widely discussed. His best friend in the press is the "Figaro," a journal never too stiff on questions of morality. Its editor, M. Magnard, published a friendly, remonstrance with the head, if he be the head, of the realistic school of French novelists, against his obstinacy in continuing to be a candidate for an academy which clearly does not wish for his company. He warned M. Zola that he was wearing out the patience of his friends, and that he stood in the way of other men of his own school, X Paul Bourget, for instance. It is said of M. Paul Bourget that he has a feeling of delicacy should offering himself at a time when his standing to the Academy might seem to interfere with M Zola's chances,

M. Zola's answer is very Zola-esque. "Inasmuch as the Academy exists, I must be of it." A candidate less convinced of his own merits might consider that it was for the Academy itself to judge whether an outsider should be admitted. Not M. Zola. He is to be, or would be if things were rightly arranged in this world, the final judge in his own cause. He looks forth upon his work and pronounces it good, and, perhaps, thinks his nastiest things his best. "So long as I am a candidate I am not beaten. That is why I shall always be a candidate." I suppose M. Zola is to truth, totally unable to understand why his pame is a name of offence and loathing to so many of those who admire his powers as a writer. He seems long since to have convinced himself that his theory of literature is a sound theory, and that because a thing exists it is a document -- to use his own jargon-and that every horror is a suitable topic for literary treatment. It is not to be supposed he will ever change. It is to be hoped the Academy will not either.

The one good point in M. Zola's answer is his profession of his readiness to promote M. Bourget's election. Not, indeed, by taking himself out of the way. He has ways of his own. He will continue to be a candidate, but will ask his friende to vote for M. Bourget all the same. I do not know that the younger writer stands in need of this sort of paironage, or would accept it. M. Zola offers is, in effect, to befriend M. Bourget in any manner except that which might really be helpful to him. Nor is it known what chances of election the author of "Cosmopolis" really has pends on many other things than the possession of literary powers, or the use made of them, or the misuse. M. Paul Pourget is a student of psychology, with a taste for the composition of novels and romanees. He has written and published other books, studies in psychology and in portraiture, but it is as a novelist that he is chiefly known to the public. Yet, if one were to imitate his paradoxical method, it might be said that he is hardly a novelest at all. rate, not pre-eminently a novelist. The real bent of his mind is to analysis; it is anatomical and not constructive. "Cosmopolis," which seems to be extolled in one American journal as a masterplece, is a topographical treatise, through which runs a story, such as it is, with various essays in the study of character, with two or three fine scenes, dramatic rather than remantle, and with a web of curious speculation enveloping the whole. It is in parts, like other books by the same writer, extremely profinate, but not, like so much of M. Zola's work, coarse for the mere sake of coarseness, and obscene because obscenity has a commercial value. M. Bourget does not flinch if a slave of passion or of sheer voluptuousness comes in his way, but he does not go out of his way in scarch of such matter or construct a plot for the sake of an erotic episode. Therein lies the difference between him and M. Zela; a difference alike in merality and in literature. It would be possible to elect M. Bourget a member of the French Academy without a scandal, whereas the membership of Earl's M. Zola would signify but too plainly the final divorce between literature and decency. French literature, or the corporation of French writers, sank low indeed when the Society of French Mes of Letters chose the author of " La Terre" to be But his friends say that if he is invited to become of Letters chose the mither of "Li Terre" to of Li Terre" to of Li Terre chose the mither of "Li Terre" to of Li Terre chose the mither of "Li Terre chose the mithe ing guardian of decorum. To elect M. Zola would nal des Debats," ridicules the perpetual candidature of M. Zola as a veritable mania. He is, in truth, a candidate in whom conceit has become so colossal as to be almost equivalent to insanity.

Mr. Later is responsible for an innovation into the still conservative journalism of this once conservative country. I don't use the word conservative in a political sense. He is not, as you know, a political Conservative, and the journal with which he is most closely connected is not a Conservative journal. Mr. Lucy is the Old Parlismentary Hand of "The Daily News," His sketches from the Gallery now appear daily under the title Pictures in Parliament," and-this is the innovation-are signed with his initials. They are also advertised on large placards which adorn the heardings of this ancient city.

The editor, who is, I believe, also the manager, of The Daily News," is quite right to take a new departure and to add a personal interest to the intrinsic interest of Mr. Lucy's work. No better work of its kind is done anywhere. Nobody knows the House of Commons more intimately than Mr. Lucy. His pictures are real pictures. They represent, or rather reproduce, the scenes and the actors on that peculiar stage. They are sometaler more than accurate; they are vivid and lifelike You get the general effect and you get the detail. They are also good natured. Mr. Lucy can deal handsomely by a political opponent, and fairly. He hits hard sometimes, but there is no malles. Marked is the contrast between his geniality and the rancor which cozes along the editorial columns of the same paper. He would not, for example, in the course of a few lines describe Mr. Chamberlain as watching Mr. Morley with the glare of personal hatred, and gloating over a humiliation which is the figurent of a malicious fancy, or denounced his speech as the product of wounded vanity, and himself as trying to shuttle out of his exposed slanders. There must be a public, I suppose, for this sort of thing, but it is hard to see with whom, or from what point of view, such rhetoric can be effective. The ways of this Gladstonian organ have long been a puzzle both to the profession and to the politicians for whom it tries to speak. Its hardest critics are its friends, or the friends and members of the party whose principles it advocates.

It seems to be uncertain whether there is ever again to be a good and complete mail service between England and America. From the British Postoffice, of course, no thorough reform is to be expected. The sluggishness and perversity of that department are incurable, and its devotion to the centract system has never been shaken by the clearest proof of its inefficiency. But the two companies which divide between them the midweek passenger service used to consider the convenience of the business public in the matter of mails also. The Inman and Whilte Star lines at arranged their sailings that there was on each Wednesday a fast ship. They have between them four fast ships, and there was no difficulty in doing this. It was always possible, by specially ad dressing a letter City of New-York or City of Paris, to hope it would go by these ships, and not by the Britannie or Germanic, the posteffice contract ships, which are two days slower. On alternate Wednesdays the Majestic and Teutonic took the mails as of course. But now the two companies are sending their fast ships on the same Wednes days. The Majestic and City of New-York sell to-morrow. The Textonic and City of Paris both on the 22d, a fortright hence. There will be no good Wednesday service in the interval. It is possible your New York postmaster might induce these companies is the general interest of the